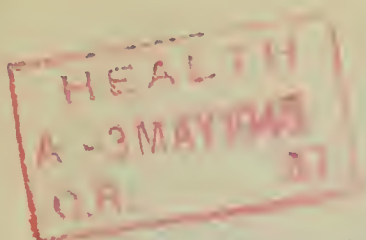


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BOROUGH OF FALMOUTH



Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(C. B. LANYON, M.D., Lond., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)

AND

Sanitary Inspector

(A. HEY, F.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st December, 1943

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1943-44.

THE MAYOR OF FALMOUTH (COUNCILLOR E. E. HOWARD).

Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. E. HOWARD.

ALDERMEN G. BUTLER.

J. HARRIS.

W. A. LAMB.

W. REEP, O.B.E.

COUNCILLORS T. CAMPBELL.

C. COOPER.

T. H. ELKINGTON.

G. R. ENNOR.

E. W. HEARLEY.

A. NAPIER.

J. B. NEWMAN, O.B.E.

W. O. PEARCE.

H. A. RIDER.

W. C. THOMAS.

K. H. WILLIAMS.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

C. B. LANYON, M.D. (LOND.)

Sanitary Inspector:

A. HEY, F.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

G. BARNARD.

Health Visitors and School Nurses

MISS C. TRUSCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS M. L. BENNETTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Pupil Sanitary Inspectors:

P. C. DEEBLE.

R. JONES.

BOROUGH OF FALMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

for the Year Ending 31st December, 1943

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Falmouth.*

12th March, 1945.

GENTLEMEN,

The following report is prepared in accordance with instructions given in Circular 10/44 issued by the Ministry of Health, dated 15th February, 1944, and is in abridged form.

The publication has been held up to include the costs of Refuse and Salvage Collections, etc., details of which are under the heading Public Cleansing.

Evacuation and other emergencies have taken up most of the time of the depleted staff but numerous nuisances have been abated and necessary records kept up to date.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	1,893
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1931	..	..		2,316
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1943)				
according to Rate Books	..	..	..	4,000 (approx.)
Rateable Value, 1943	..	..	..	£151,416
Sum represented by Penny Rate	..	..	..	£607 9 2½
				(Subject to Audit.)

VITAL STATISTICS.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Live Births</i>	.. Legitimate	238	115	123
	.. Illegitimate	27	13	14
		—	—	—
		265	128	137

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population:
18.58. England and Wales: 16.5.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Still Births</i>	.. Legitimate	5	—	5
	.. Illegitimate	—	—	—
		—	—	—
		5	—	5

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—18.52.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Deaths</i>	.. ..	208	96	112

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population:
14.59. England and Wales: 12.1.

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

			Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	..	..	1	3.7
Other Maternal causes	..	..	—	—
Total	..	..	1	3.7

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

Legitimate, 13; Illegitimate, 2; total, 15.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births .. 56.60

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate
live births 54.62

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate
live births 74.07

England and Wales (Deaths under one
year of age) 49

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. 25

Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. —

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) —

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years
of age) —

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Pathological investigations are carried out by Dr. Hocking of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary in cases of Puerperal Pyrexia when considered necessary.

When home conditions are unsatisfactory, and in cases of abnormality, arrangements have been made with the Cornwall County Council to admit cases to maternity beds maintained by that Council.

CHILD WELFARE.

All infants under five are visited by the Health Visitor and advice and where necessary treatment given in accordance with Circular 2831.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Two sessions are held weekly for school children.

HOUSING.

The total number of cases of overcrowding in the Borough at the end of the year was four, three of which are in houses owned by the Council.

WATER.

The Falmouth Waterworks is a Municipally owned undertaking. Source:—Moorland springs and streams. Catch-pit area:—1,858 acres. Collected into impounding and settling reservoirs. Treatment:—Filtration, Chlorination, Coagulation, Lime. Quality maintained:—Highest Standard prescribed for Domestic Purposes, Chemically and Bacteriologically. P.H. value standardized to secure non-plumbo solvency. System of Supply:—By pumps to enclosed Service Reservoirs and by gravity from impounding and settling reservoirs. Sufficiency of Supply:—While the average daily consumption remains in the region of 1,200,000 gallons, the impounded storage, viz: 216,000,000 gallons should prove sufficient for the months of the year with the minimum rainfalls. During the months of the year with the maximum rainfalls the supply can be considered as capable of coping with a demand four times in excess of the dry-weather average daily supply. Nature of Supply:—Continuous. Delivery to all consumers through lead service pipes from Trunk and Distribution mains.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No fever of note has been prevalent.

On April 1st the County Council became responsible for the treatment of all Infectious Cases and as a result all our cases are now removed to the County Isolation Hospital at Truro.

From 1st April to 31st December the number of such cases was:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	2
Tphoid Fever	..	..	..	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	..	..	1

The Council has adopted the plan of immunising the child population against diphtheria between the ages of 1 and 15.

The method employed is two doses of alum precipitated toxoid, the first being 0.2 c.c. and the second 0.5 c.c. at an interval of at least four weeks.

So far since the scheme has been adopted in November, 1940, 2,832 children have been completely immunised out of an estimated child population for the age period 1—15 of 3,355.

Notifiable Diseases in 1943.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases Notified.	AGE AT NOTIFICATION.										No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.	
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45		45-65	Over 65
Small Pox ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
(including Paratyphoid) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	19	1	3	1	2	...	3	...	1	2	1	4	1
Erysipelas ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	137	6	11	16	13	20	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	8	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
25	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
35	3	1	1	—	2	1	—	2
45	1	3	—	—	2	2	—	1
55	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	11	7	4	1	9	4	1	4

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(1ST APRIL, 1943 TO 31ST MARCH, 1944).

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained along with a weekly collection of salvageable materials. The following is the tonnage of materials collected and sold during the year:—

108 tons	Mixed Waste Paper.
14 „	Magazines, Journals and Books.
46 „	Cardboard.
$\frac{1}{4}$ „	Newspapers.
5 „	Selected Waste.
106 „	Flattened Tins.
5 „	Textiles.
7 „	Bones.
1 „	Bottles.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ „	Jam Jars.
80 „	Food Waste.
1 „	Rubber.

Total tonnage, 379 tons.

The returns indicate a drop of 7 tons of Waste Paper as compared with the previous year, which must be considered fairly satisfactory in view of the growing shortage of the material. In spite of the drop we still maintained our quota.

The amount of Flattened Tins increased by 34 tons, Textiles dropped from 7 tons to 5 tons and Bones dropped 2 tons; there appears to be no excuse for the drop in Bones as the ration of meat has not been reduced.

Taking all our services into consideration:—

The total Cost of Collection is £3,592 13 10

Receipts—

(a) Sale of Salvaged			
Materials	..	..	£1,338 14 0
(b) Removal of Refuse	..	—	—
Total Receipts	..	£1,338	14 0

Leaving a net Cost of Collection of	£2,253 19 10
Cost of Disposal, Burning of Refuse	131 13 11
(as compared with £251 14s. 7d. in 1939)	
Cost of Removing Clinker, etc., from Destructor	153 7 0
Gross cost of disposal	285 0 11

Receipts—

(a) For Collection of Refuse ..	£50 0 0
(b) Removing Clinker, etc., from Destructor ..	100 0 0

Total of Receipts	£150 0 0
Leaving the net Cost of Disposal	135 0 11
(as compared with £224 17s. 3d. in 1939)	

EMPTYING OF CESSPOOLS.

This work is carried out by a Dodge 350 gallon Cesspool Emptyer, which is also used for sewer flushing, etc.

The Total Cost of these Services amounts to ..	533 6 3
Receipts for hire of Cesspool Emptyer	30 9 6

Leaving a net cost of	£502 16 9
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In concluding this report, we desire to express our sincere appreciation of the support received during the year from the Sanitary and other Committees, our best thanks to the staff, one and all, for their loyalty, zeal and devotion, and for the able and energetic manner in which they have at all times discharged their many and onerous duties, often under very trying conditions.

Your obedient servants,

C. B. LANYON, Medical Officer of Health.

A. HEY, Sanitary Inspector.

